

LOOK! LOOK!



THE CASH STORE

Has an immense stock of Gents Furnishing Good, Ladies Dress Goods, Spring Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen.

LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children, also a nice line of Hats for Boys and Men, cheaper than they can be sold anywhere else in Kentucky. The ladies are requested to call and examine our line of fine carpeting. Cheaper than the cheapest. While attending Court visit the Mammoth Cash Store. Everything bought at hard-time prices.

J. B. FOSTER,

Proprietor.



NEW STOCK IN A FEW DAYS!

Hartford Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

W. A. ANDERSON, Proprietor.
JO. H. ROGERS, Editor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

STATE SENATOR

We are authorized to announce
DR. A. D. JAMES,
Of Muhlenberg county, as a candidate
for State Senator in the 8th Senatorial
District, subject to the action of the
Republican party.

REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce
ESQ. W. I. ROWE,
Of Centertown, as a candidate to represent
Ohio county in the Lower
House of the next General Assembly,
subject to the action of the Republican
party.

The Goranau Tariff reduced the duty on eggs from five to three cents per dozen and during the four months beginning September 1 last we have imported nearly 200,000 dozen eggs at a loss to our farmers amounting to \$29,642.

The Steamer, Loughelew, sunk in the Ohio River at Cincinnati last Saturday, and several lives were lost. The boat struck a pier of the bridge and one side was crushed in. It was heavily loaded with freight, which will be almost a total loss.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned Monday night in a row in comparison to which reports say, "pandemonium was a grave-yard." The Speaker of the House and President of the Senate wouldn't see, the latter and the Governor had a row and the members turned themselves into a howling mob.

The price of salt was greatly reduced under Protection but it is now on the free list. But it is true, nevertheless that our imports of salt last year exceeded \$20,000,000 pounds, while in 1893 our imports of that commodity amounted to only 333,000,000. Free Trade always helps the foreigner as against the home manufacturer.

We announce in this issue Esquire W. I. Rowe, of Centertown, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative from Ohio county. Esquire Rowe needs no words of commendation. His eminent ability and unquestioned integrity are known to all the people. He would make a model Representative, and if nominated will carry the county by a rousing majority.

In speaking of the appointment of Congressman Wilson to the Postmaster Generalship by President Cleveland the American Economist says that the appointment is "by far the wisest official action that President Cleveland has ever performed" and continues: "The tool that the President used in wrecking American industries and ruining American labor has now been laid aside upon a shelf where it will be harmless. The master mechanic in the art of destruction will never find another tool so ready, so willing or so well moulded to the shape of his hand, nor will he ever again have occasion to use one."

REV. FRED D. HALE, the Owensboro divine, is the editor of the Daviess County *Epitaph*, in whose last issue appeared a synopsis of a sermon on Woman's Suffrage by Rev. Hale some weeks ago. Among other spicy things contained in the sketch is the following:

"Saloon keepers, bawdy houses frequented, wicked voters and selfish, scheming politicians, are among the most bitter antagonists of woman's suffrage; while on the other hand are found many of the purest, most devout, and noblest men and women of the earth. And many others, of the same class, are joining them, as fast as their eyes are opened, and the influence of their early environments is overcome. Woman's vote is all in this world that will close the saloons of this nation—the saloon, which is the greatest enemy of her home."

It is needless to say that the argument throughout is up to date on the he-woman side of the fence.

MRS. HETTIE LAFPOON, wife of Hon. Polk Lafloon, died at her home in Madisonville last Saturday, after being sick for several weeks.

The time for holding the Republican State Convention was very unfortunately selected. Coming as it does on May 29th, it will necessarily continue over the 30th, which is Decoration Day. The Committee should have a call meeting and change the date to about May 15th. If the date should remain as it now stands, hundreds of delegates will be kept away.

The Louisville *Commercial* administers the following well deserved back-handed slap to the *Courier-Journal*:

"The *Courier-Journal* is very desirous of having some of our colored fellow-citizens honored with public office, but it doubtless urges upon the next Democratic convention the selection of one as a candidate upon the next Democratic State ticket. Its new born love for the American citizens of African descent doubtless arises from the evident necessity of securing all the help possible to avert impending Democratic calamity."

KATE FILLIS' Washington is a recent issue gives the following bit of information regarding a well known quadruped:

"The captain of one of the great steamers which ply between New Orleans and the Central American ports estimates that every steamer sailing from New Orleans carries away with it from three hundred to four hundred rats which never come back. What this means will be seen by supposing that there are twenty steamers engaged in the fruit trade, and that each makes on an average twenty trips a year; this would make four hundred steamer departures. If each steamer took away from two hundred to three hundred rats on each trip, at least one hundred thousand rats would be carried away yearly. If each of the other ships that come to New Orleans should carry away two hundred rats a trip, the total yearly exodus would be three hundred thousand."

In view of which we are constrained to remark, "Rats."

"THE CRIME OF 1873."

Under the above caption the Louisville *Post* of the 11th, inst., has an able article on the Silver Question. The *Post* is a Democratic paper, but it seems here of late to be getting pretty sound on some things. In the course of the article the *Post* says:

"The gentlemen who talk so much of the 'crime of 1873' and who demand that silver be restored to the position from which it was taken do not care to familiarize themselves with our financial history."

"In 1873, according to Laughlin's History of Bimetallism, 'we find a simple legal recognition of that which had been the immediate result of the act of 1853, and which had been an admitted fact in the history of our coinage during the preceding twenty years. In 1853 it had been agreed to accept the situation by which would come to have gold for large payments and to relegate silver to a limited service in the subsidiary coins. The act of 1873, however, dropped the dollar piece out of the list of silver coins in discontinuing the coinage of the silver dollar, the act of 1873 thereby simply recognized a fact which had been obvious to everybody since 1849. It did not introduce anything new, or begin a new policy. Whatever it is to be said about the demonetization of silver, as a fact, must center in the act of 1853. Silver was not driven out of circulation by the act of 1873, which omitted the dollar of 4123 grains, since it had not been in circulation for more than twenty-five years. In 1853 Congress advisedly continued in motion the machinery which kept the silver dollar out of circulation, and, as we have seen, avowed its intention to create a single gold standard. This, then, was the act which really excluded silver dollars from our currency. A vast deal of rhetoric has been wasted on the act of 1873, but its importance is greatly overrated. A law which merely recognized existing conditions cannot be compared with the law which had for its object to establish these conditions, and this states the relative force of the act of 1853 and that of 1873."

The article closes with this pertinent remark:
"What the free silver men are trying

ing now to do is to find what was really accomplished by Beaton, Calhoun and Jackson some sixty years ago, confirmed in 1853, and made permanent in 1873."

The political complexion of the next Congress is as follows: Republicans, 242; Democrats, 104; Populists, 6, and Silverites, 1. There are three vacancies: A. J. Campbell (Rep.), New York, deceased; George A. Post (Rep.), Illinois, deceased; and J. C. Burrows, (Rep.), Michigan, resigned to take a seat in the Senate. The Republicans, therefore, elected to the next House 245 members, the Democrats 104, the Populists 6, and the Silverites 1, total, 356.

Miss Sara Collins, the Milliner from Western Kentucky, is in the East, buying Milliner goods for Carson & Co.

The Income Tax.

Yet another letter of instructions says the *Courier-Journal* relative to the perplexing income tax subject has been received by Internal Revenue Collector Johnson from the Commissioner at Washington. It reads:

"First—Money and the value of personal property is held by this office to be acquired within the meaning of that term in the income tax law at the time said money or personal property passes from the custody and control of the courts into the hands of the beneficiary, or into the hands of a trustee or other person, who holds the same for the sole use and benefit of said beneficiary."

"Second—Actual losses on sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1894, may be deducted from income as a business loss under the specific provisions of law. Section 25 of the income tax law in stating the various sources of income liable to taxation provides that 'profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated' shall be included."

"In construing the deductions allowed for losses within the year on sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated, this is held by analogy and fair construction to mean the same period covered by the provisions requiring the return of profits, and therefore the latter provision is construed to extend to the close of the year, as the same is specifically provided in the former."

"Third—Debts contracted prior to the year 1894 and found in said year to be worthless can not be deducted from income for said year."

Advice from a Money Lender.
"Here's your money," said a City Hall officer, handing \$1 to a lawyer associate. Smilingly he added: "You're a robber, a usurer, to exact compound interest on such a loan."

"Yes, but I wanted to give you a lesson on the evils of borrowing," said the lawyer. "It's a pernicious practice, because it is a habit easily acquired and leads to very bad results. The money lender usually gets the big end of the loan, unless the loan is unsecured, in which case, nine times out of ten, the loanee is worsted. Take my advice, don't borrow at any price."

Then addressing a group of interested friends, the lawyer said: "Compound interest is a funny thing to run up against. Not long ago the Bank of England had to pay a large sum to settle a compound note for \$25, which had been mislaid for many years. The custodian of the note claimed \$3,000,000, but was glad to accept a compromise for a much smaller sum. The loan I made to-day, by way of a joke, offers an interesting study. It is payable in 100 years (or earlier, if possible) at compound interest, at the end of 100 years. At the rate of interest charged, 1 per cent., the borrower or his heirs will owe me \$275. Now if I had charged 4 per cent interest he or his heirs would owe me \$5,050 at the end of 100 years. By charging usurious rates of interest, say 12 per cent.—Well, I'd have due in the year A. D. 1995, at the rate of 24 per cent. interest the original \$1 would accumulate in a century just \$2,551,799.404."—(Buffalo Courier.

CONVENTION.

"C. J." Attended the Committee Meeting and Felt the Pulse of Leading Republicans.

And Compliments Judge Morton, Dan F. Tracy and Others.

Bradley is his Choice for Governor and George Long for Treasurer.

A Readable Letter From a Versatile Pen.

REPUBLICANS IN THE LEAD.

LEBANON, Ky., March 11, 1895.

I think the Republicans were, very generally, disappointed in the time fixed for holding our State Convention. It is a little singular that the committee should have differed, by a large majority, from so large a majority of the common people of the party on that question.

The Republicans, as they have here before been the minority party in Kentucky, though they should have had the closing argument in this matter of a convention, but, of course, we submit gracefully to the will of our constituted authorities for that is "what they were there for."

I am glad that Republicans, are in no sense, the team of wild horses the Democrats are sometimes compared to; nor are we, in any gathering from county convention, to a National Congress, the wild undisciplined bodies they are. This arises from the fact the Republican party has well defined principles and its utterances are uniform on the great questions of the day, and the Republicans know and understand them, and they act therefore in harmony, while the Democrats profess principles only as matters of convenience and what is convenient for one, is not convenient for another, and so the fun begins when a body of those impracticables get together.

Speaking of these impracticable bodies remind us of the late Congress and that reminds me of a remark made to me on the 4th inst., by an old Virginia Democrat, for years a resident of this city, in regard to that Congress. He said: "It was the only body of men that had come squarely up to the Episcopal litany, wherein it is said, 'We have done those things we ought not to have done and left undone those things we should have done, and there is no soundness in us.' I thought that a good one for an unpromising Democrat."

The meeting of the State Central Committee at Louisville, on the 6th inst., brought together quite a representative body of Republicans from all sections of the State, other than the committeemen. If that meeting is an indicator the convention on May the 29th will be a rouser. Although we missed the accomplished editor of THE REPUBLICAN there, Ohio county was represented in magnificent form. Our modest gentlemanly, though firm and positive, member of the committee, Hon. C. M. Carnett, was present as he is at all committee meetings, not by proxy but in person, and to whom we are indebted for courtesies.

The able Judge Morton and the genial Dan Tracy were also there, mixing with the brethren, watching the signs of the times, even the Louisville Times, as it beholds the approaching dissolution of its lost Democratic. George Long, in all the fullness of his well deserved popularity was there. I hope Long will not have any opposition in his race for the nomination for Treasurer. No man can make a better officer and for many reasons "too tedious to mention" I think the nomination should be accorded him. Our old friend Dr. Walton was there shaking hands with the faithful and wondering how it was, any how, that he hailed from a Republican district. That old district over which John Lewis had waived a

mysterious wander, or a mysterious something, producing changes hardly less mysterious than those wrought by the failed magicians of which we read. Judge W. S. Taylor, of Butler, is making many friends and Republicans will have to hunt a long time before they can find a stronger and better man for the Attorney General's place than the man from glorious old Butler, with her magnificent Republican majority.

A more confident set of Republicans never met together before, than were those who attended that meeting last week. It was regretted very much that Hon. John W. Lewis could not be present, because of important business in Washington Circuit Court which was then, and now, in session. I obtained a knowledge of the trend of public opinion, from representative Republicans in all sections of the State and find him the coming man, the sentiment being almost universal in his favor.

The little boom started by the Louisville Post, or more correctly the little boom the Louisville Post tried to start, for Gus Willson, is now thought to be entirely still born, it is not believed it ever breathed after birth.

So the one who fathered it will not be even entitled to courtesy. Finally will therefore be nominated by acclamation and the united and harmonious Republicans will sweep down upon the divided and discredited Democrats redeeming poor old Kentucky from their rotten rule and placing her again in her true and proud position as one of the first States in the Union.

It is rough on the people, who had no hand in it, placing Democrats in power, but it is a lesson that experience only can teach. The people of the United States have tempted fate pretty far, in trusting this country over to the tender mercies of the Democratic party, and had the party been a little less destructive in its methods, the evil would have not been corrected so soon. As it is, we are saved from destruction and a lesson is taught that will serve the present generation. No further destruction can go on, but nothing good of an affirmative character can be accomplished, until Governor, the great, can be disposed of and then we will start on a new era of prosperity such as the world has seldom seen. In the mean time Kentucky, which has from its inherent strength, been able to stand for so long what the Nation could scarcely stand for two years, will have taken her position among the good Republican States and on the high road to prosperity herself.

A bright future is before the State and the Nation.



Gave New Life

Sick Headache and Neuralgia Cured by Hood's.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a great deal of good. I have been a sufferer from sick headache and neuralgia nearly all my life. The pains had become so intense that my hands would cramp for hours so that I could not use them. The doctor told my husband there was little help for me. The different medicines tried had greatly disheartened me. Since using two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I have realized relief, so much so that I feel like a new person. Our little boy has been troubled with his throat but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, soreness and hoarseness have gone and he is better in health." Mrs. MATTIE GULTON, Dukedom, Tennessee. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with everyone who tries them. 25c. per box.

FIX US IN YOUR MIND

And when you want Furniture, come and look around and get acquainted. Our stock is full of good things, not expensive but moderate-priced, yet stylish and up-to-date.

IF YOU are a judge of Furniture, we will all the more likely make a customer of you. TRY us once anyway, if only for a 25c. kitchen chair. A little sometimes marks the beginning of an extended friendship and large sales.

WE fill mail orders promptly and the same as if you were here.

Louisville Furniture House

B. S. WOLF, 112 W. Main, Owensboro.

AVOID Bulk Soda!
Bad soda spoils good flour.
Pure soda—the best soda, comes only in packages.
bearing this trade mark—
It costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour—always keeps soft. Beware of imitation trade marks and labels, and insist on packages bearing these words—
ARM AND HAMMER SODA
Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere. Write for Arm and Hammer Book at valuable Recipes—FREE.

THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
Free to readers of this paper.
Any one sending in a subscription to this paper for one year, accompanied by \$1.25, the regular price of THE REPUBLICAN, will be sent free of charge for one year a copy of THE Louisville Weekly Commercial—a large 64-column paper, filled with more news than any other metropolitan weekly.
Absolutely correct market reports. You can get a free sample copy of THE Weekly Commercial by sending your name to that paper.
Send in your money and GET TWO PAPERS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.
Address orders to THE REPUBLICAN, Hartford, Ky.

THE REPUBLICAN and St. Louis Globe-Democrat (semi-weekly) for \$1.50 per year, for subscribers who pay up and one year in advance.

RIPANS
ONE GIVES RELIEF.
Rubber Stamps.
If you want a Rubber Stamp from a single name up to a large size business Stamp, call on or write to Galen C. Westerfield Manufacturer of Rubber Stamps, Hartford, Ky.
The best insurance policy against business failure is an effective advertisement.
Remember you get the New York Tribune and THE REPUBLICAN both for one year, for one dollar and twenty-five cents.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

DR. HARTMAN

Said in a Recent Lecture on Chronic Catarrh and Consumption.

Catarrh of the lungs is, ordinarily, known as consumption; also called tuberculosis. In these cases the catarrh has usually found its way into the lungs by the gradual extension of the disease from the throat through the bronchial tubes. Consumption is the natural termination of all cases of neglected chronic catarrh is liable to be attacked with consumption at any time. In the first stage of the disease Peruna is a cure; in the later stages of the disease Peruna can be relied upon to produce great benefit, and in a large per cent of cases produce a permanent cure. All those afflicted with this dread disease should begin at once the following treatment.

After all other means have been tried in vain; after doctors have pronounced the case hopeless and friends have given up the despair, after the patient has lost all faith and the incessant care of attendants seems futile, still there is hope in Peruna. Send for a free copy of Family Physician, No. 2, a complete treatise on chronic catarrh, coughs, colds, la grippe and consumption. Address The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

UNCLE SAM'S PATENT SHOP.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN.

Few people who obtain patents have any idea of the practical routine of the office which grants them their coveted document guaranteeing protection for seventeen years in the enjoyment of their invention. The present Patent Office building which costs something like three million dollars, was begun in 1836, and the last wing completed in time for holding the Lincoln inaugural ball. It shelters the 500 clerks of the Patent Office force; about 400 Land Office clerks, and the personal force of the Secretary of the Interior, some two hundred in number.

The question of making the Patent Office wholly independent of the Interior Department has long been agitated. To-day in its work it is practically so. The Secretary, it is true, appoints all the clerks, but only upon the recommendation of the Commissioners of Patents, and appeals are taken from the Commissioner's decisions, not to the Secretary, but directly to the courts.

According to the first patent law, the question of granting patent was decided by the Secretaries of State and War, and the Attorney-General, and the document was signed by the President. In 1836, the office was formed as a Bureau of the State Department, and the law provided for a Commissioner, one "examining clerk," three other clerks, a messenger, and a machinist. A few years later this Bureau was transferred to the Interior Department.

At the present time there are in the examining corps of the Patent Office about two hundred people. As our system requires the patent to be a tolerable certain guaranty both as to practice utility and as to novelty, it is necessary that every possible field of invention should have its own expert. The examining force is classed in thirty-four "divisions," each having its regular line of inventions, and its quota of experts; and each division being entirely independent of all others, arbitrarily granted or refusing patents in its own line.

In each examining there are from four to six Assistant Examiners, and each assistant has his regular branch or subdivision of the work. One man may make a life-long study of gas engines, another of photography, a third of a particular branch of metallurgy, etc. The chief of the division is called the Principal Examiner, and his salary is \$2,500. The assistants rank as 1st, 2d and 3d and 4th assistants, and their salaries range from \$1,800 to \$1,200. Admission is obtained to the force as Fourth Assistant Examiner after passing a special technical examination in charge of the Civil Service Commission. Very few, excepting graduates of colleges or technical schools, pass the examinations, and for the last ten years nearly every man appointed has been fresh from active studies. The Annapolis Naval Academy has furnished more men for the examining corps than any other school, although Yale, Cornell, the University of Michigan, and the Worcester Polytechnic Institution are not far behind. Some forty American colleges, in all, are represented. Tenure of office is regarded as sure, whatever the politics of the "administration."

Examinations as to office ruler and decisions of the Commissioner and various courts upon questions regarding patents, are held every year or two, and each person entering the examination is afterwards given a printed list of competitors arranged in the order of merit. The promotions follow this list of almost uniformly. Removals for political purposes are practically unknown. On an average about ten Fourth Assistant Examiners are appointed each year to fill vacancies caused by resignations or deaths. The "examining force" is the great school of training for patent attorneys or agents. After a few years of office work, and a course of law in one of Washington's even-

ing law schools, the young examiner is "open to officers," or ready to start in for himself.

The scientific library, to aid the examiners in their work, contains 65,000 volumes, and has on file six hundred technical magazines. In times past some "divisions" would keep up to date with their work, while others would lag from two to fourteen months behind. This caused perpetual wonder among inventors as to why some applications would go through so quickly, while others were unexamined for many months. Many an attorney has had work taken out of his hands because a rival had happened to file an application relating to an art kept up to date. At present, for the first time in fifteen years, the work of the entire office is kept within one month of date. The Patent Office receives about 40,000 applications each year, and acts favorably upon about seventy-five per cent of them.

All patents are issued, rain or shine holiday or otherwise, upon Tuesday, and are given regular numbers in their proper order. The present series, which was begun in 1836, has just passed 534,000. Copies of all patents are kept in stock, and will be sent to any one who desires them, at a uniform price of ten cents each. "Positively no credit is given."

Aside from the scientific examining corps, there are some three hundred members of the "clerical" force of the Patent Office. Their duties are to receive and distribute the applications, print and prepare the patent drawings; record assignments, and attend to the many many outside duties arising in carrying on the work of the office. Although their work is interesting and important it cannot be here more fully indicated. The value of the patents granted by the United States Government depends largely upon the skill and experience of the Examiners.

A Chance to Make Money.
I am delighted with my success selling Dish Washers; in the last six weeks I made \$534, and was sick part of the time. I think this is pretty good for an inexperienced lady. I am surprised there has never been a good Dish Washer put on the market before, as everyone seems so anxious for one. It certainly is a popular demand that is supplied, and that means big money for the agents that supply the demand. I believe any woman or man can make from \$5 to \$12 a day anywhere in this business, and by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa. you can get full particulars. It simply requires a little push. You can't expect to make money unless you try. I would like to have the experience of others of your readers in this business.

M. FRANCIS.

MADE THE BURGLAR WORK.

A Night Watchman Terrorized the Marauder with an Loaded Revolver.
A very large and hopeful burglar, with a gunny sack in which to carry away his plunder, pried off the sentry cap of a collar belonging to the Menlo Park Manufacturing company the other night and dropped lightly down into the vault beneath, says the New York Herald. When his eyes became accustomed to the gloom he found a man who had been in a crouching position for a long time, and a revolver pushed in his face.

The man was the night watchman and engineer of the building. "Up with your hands," said he, and up the burglar's hands went as if they had been trained to the business and had done nothing else all their lives.

The position was a pleasant one for the night watchman. All he had to do was to keep his pistol in position and wait till morning, when fifty workmen would rush in, blind the prisoner and escort him in triumph to the nearest jail. But who was to look after the fire? This thought occurred to him after about an hour had passed, and the burglar's hands had grown white through holding them up too long and letting the blood get emptied out.

"See here," said the engineer, "if I turn my back on you to attend to the furnace you'll pick up a bit of coal or something and hit me a bit on the head, steal everything in the house and then go home to your family."

The burglar said nothing, but looked a lot. "Then" went on the engineer, "if I don't attend to the furnace the place'll blow up, or the steam'll go down, and then there'll be all sorts of things to pay."

"Better let me go home to me poor mother," the burglar suggested, looking helpfully up to the sentry cap. That seemed the only way out of it. The engineer thought and thought, keeping the revolver cocked the while. Suddenly he burst out with:

"No," quoth the burglar. "Lemme go home to me mudder."

"Well, get a move on you, you son of a pirate. Take that shovel and put the coal in. Now turn the fire. Well, you've got five hours to learn. Hurry up, then, you or there's a bullet waiting for you here if you don't."

At the point of the revolver the engineer kept the burglar working all night. When he wasn't busy at the coal he kept him polishing up the brass work, and after he had finished the brasswork he made him swab the floor and empty out ashes. The burglar admitted that he hadn't done any work for five years. When the workmen came in the morning and took him off to the police station he almost fainted from exhaustion.

The engineer said to his wife when he went home: "Lucky thing all round, but I think that that blamed burglar didn't notice my pistol wasn't loaded."

Misjudged.

Mr. Lushforth was dancing a jig as Yabaley entered the bar-room. "Hi! You seem to be full of youthful spirits," remarked Yabaley. "Spirits," answered Mr. Lushforth, with a sudden assumption of dignity, "but not youthful spirits, young man. Zis stuff I been drinkin' is every bit of ten years old."

NOTICE.
I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Uptown and Waukegan to be as good as my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 999, and one will be sent you free.

STORY OF THREE FORTUNES.

How They Were Distributed Hoarded Or Squandered.

The newspapers within a day or two have told interesting stories of the fate of three large private fortunes. Each episode might make the basis for a striking drama, says a London cable to the New York Sun. The first is altogether charming. A rich Bordeaux merchant died intestate without direct heirs. His fortune of 22,000,000 francs has just been distributed among a large number of humble French families and distant relatives of the deceased man who never saw him. Among the beneficiaries are two barbers, a cooper, a shoemaker and several laborers.

The second story is in the blackest contrast. It tells of the fate of an old man long known as a miser who kept a little cigar shop in London. The shop was closed for several days, and finally it was entered by the police, who found the owner almost naked and frozen to death. There was no food nor fuel in the place, but on the shelves were found several large tin cans, usually holding anuff, filled with gold sovereigns. Complete search revealed money and securities amounting to \$150,000. The dead miser had no known relatives.

The third story is that of a foolish young man who inherited a fortune of \$500,000. He recently spent within a period of two or three weeks no less than \$435,000 for jewelry. He is now suing one of the best known Bondstreet jewelers, from whom he bought the stuff, on account of alleged overcharges to the amount of \$85,000. Joseph Tasker is the young spendthrift's name, and among the trifles which he testified to buying from the persuasive canvasser for the jewelers were the famous Agra diamond at \$75,000, seven large brilliants at \$150,000, a beautiful bow brooch for \$25,000, the Stafford collection of colored gems for \$50,000, and a model of the Holy 1 ty for \$6,000. He wanted to buy the renowned Hope diamond and offered \$160,000 for it, but the sale was not completed. The plaintiff created a good deal of amusement, and disgust as well, by his behavior in court yesterday. He professed the utmost indifference for the whole matter, and was much annoyed when he was urged to recall the particulars of transactions involving fortunes. He had more important affairs than such trifles, he declares, and frequently he replied to questions by such words as "Oh, don't matter," and "Blowed if I know."

It was brought out that he had spent many thousands more for carous, "rubbish," he called them, in all parts of the world, to fill up his apartments at the Hotel Belgravia. It was attempted to show that some of his largest purchases had been made at his rooms when recovering from the effects of a debauch. The story of this interesting young man will be further detailed in court next week.

NOTES.
I am prepared to do all kind of hauling by the day or contract on short notice, all orders left for me with Carson & Co will receive prompt attention.
30-41 W. H. BURTON.

Have you paid your subscription?
I am prepared to do all kind of hauling by the day or contract on short notice, all orders left for me with Carson & Co will receive prompt attention.
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Have you paid your subscription?
I am prepared to do all kind of hauling by the day or contract on short notice, all orders left for me with Carson & Co will receive prompt attention.
30-41 W. H. BURTON.

In Poor Health
means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters
If you are feeling out of sorts, weak, and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable medicine, Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles will cure—bring back the very first dawn of health, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures
Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are imitations. On receipt of two stamps we will send you a Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and Look—free. BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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FOR 20 YEARS
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Prepared by A. L. DRUGGISTS.
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Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. No other remedy so quickly and effectively enriches and purifies the blood and gives nourishment to the whole system. It is pleasant to take and easy on the stomach.

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Be sure you get the bottle with our trademark on it. Refuse cheap substitutes!

Sent for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

Ohio County Directory.

WEST BOUND daily daily.

No. 53 No. 51.

Lv. Louisville 6:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.

Ky. Street 6:45 p.m. 7:45 a.m.

West Point 7:25 p.m. 8:25 a.m.

Howard 7:30 p.m. 8:30 a.m.

Willowdale 7:39 p.m. 8:37 a.m.

Rock Haven 7:47 p.m. 8:45 a.m.

Long Branch 7:55 p.m. 8:53 a.m.

Brandenburg 8:04 p.m. 9:02 a.m.

Helen 8:13 p.m. 9:11 a.m.

Guston 8:21 p.m. 9:19 a.m.

Irvington 8:30 p.m. 9:30 a.m.

Webster 8:38 p.m. 9:39 a.m.

Lodiurg 8:45 p.m. 9:47 a.m.

Pierce 8:55 p.m. 9:56 a.m.

Sample 9:00 p.m. 10:00 a.m.

Stephensport 9:09 p.m. 10:09 a.m.

Addison 9:14 p.m. 10:14 a.m.

Holt 9:17 p.m. 10:20 a.m.

Cloverport 9:28 p.m. 10:33 a.m.

Shops 9:31 p.m. 10:37 a.m.

Skillman 9:43 p.m. 10:50 a.m.

Hawesville 9:54 p.m. 11:02 a.m.

Petrie 10:02 p.m. 11:09 a.m.

Falcon 10:07 p.m. 11:15 a.m.

Cayce 10:12 p.m. 11:19 a.m.

Lewisport 10:18 p.m. 11:25 a.m.

Waitman 10:25 p.m. 11:33 a.m.

Powers 10:35 p.m. 11:43 a.m.

Pates 10:45 p.m. 11:56 a.m.

Owensboro 10:59 p.m. 12:06 p.m.

Mattingly 11:09 p.m. 12:16 p.m.

Griffith 11:14 p.m. 12:23 p.m.

Stanley 11:18 p.m. 12:27 p.m.

Worthington 11:25 p.m. 12:35 p.m.

Reads 11:33 p.m. 12:42 p.m.

Spottsville 11:45 p.m. 12:53 p.m.

Baskets 11:58 p.m. 12:59 p.m.

Ar. Henderson 12:10 a.m. 1:15 p.m.

EAST BOUND daily daily.

No. 52 No. 54.

Lv. Henderson 7:20 a.m. 8:55 p.m.

Baskets 7:34 a.m. 9:10 p.m.

Spottsville 7:42 a.m. 9:16 p.m.

Reads 8:50 a.m. 9:23 p.m.

Worthington 7:58 a.m. 9:30 p.m.

Stanley 8:16 a.m. 9:46 p.m.

Griffith 8:09 a.m. 9:41 p.m.

Mattingly 8:17 a.m. 9:47 p.m.

Owensboro 8:30 a.m. 10:00 p.m.

Pates 8:40 a.m. 10:08 p.m.

Powers 8:55 a.m. 10:20 p.m.

Waitman 9:05 a.m. 10:29 p.m.

Lewisport 9:13 a.m. 10:39 p.m.

Cayce 9:23 a.m. 10:46 p.m.

Falcon 9:23 a.m. 10:46 p.m.

Petrie 9:29 a.m. 10:51 p.m.

Hawesville 9:37 a.m. 10:59 p.m.

Skillman 9:48 a.m. 11:09 p.m.

Shops 10:00 a.m. 11:21 p.m.

Cloverport 10:05 a.m. 11:24 p.m.

Helen 10:20 a.m. 11:36 p.m.

Addison 10:23 a.m. 11:40 p.m.

Stephensport 10:28 a.m. 11:45 p.m.

Sample 10:37 a.m. 11:52 p.m.

Pierce 10:41 a.m. 11:57 p.m.

Lodiurg 10:49 a.m. 12:06 p.m.

Webster 10:57 a.m. 12:14 p.m.

Irvington 11:05 a.m. 12:22 p.m.

Guston 11:15 a.m. 12:32 p.m.

Elron 11:22 a.m. 12:48 p.m.

Brandenburg 11:31 a.m. 12:58 p.m.

Long Branch 11:39 a.m. 1:07 p.m.

Rock Haven 11:47 a.m. 1:14 p.m.

Willowdale 11:53 a.m. 1:21 p.m.

Howard 12:02 p.m. 1:30 p.m.

West Point 12:05 p.m. 1:33 p.m.

Ky. Street 12:15 p.m. 1:43 p.m.

Ar. U. Louisville 1:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m.

H. C. MORDEN, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

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